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No. 1806

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

KENYA COLONY AND
PROTECTORATE, 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1722 and 1771
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1936

CONTENTS

	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY	2
II.—GOVERNMENT	5
III.—POPULATION... ..	8
IV.—HEALTH	10
V.—HOUSING	12
VI.—PRODUCTION... ..	13
VII.—COMMERCE	18
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	31
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	33
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	37
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	43
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	45
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS	46
XIV.—LEGISLATION	51
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	54
APPENDIX.—LIST OF SELECTED PUBLICATIONS	60
MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by meridian line $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of Victoria Nyanza including the Kavirondo Gulf. The official time used is a standard time $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours fast on Greenwich. The same standard time has been adopted in Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar. Physiographically Kenya consists of: (1) a region poorly watered

comprising some three-fifths of the total area of the Colony; (2) a plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet; (3) the Great Rift Valley containing Lakes Rudolf, Nakuru, Naivasha and others; (4) a portion of the basin of the Victoria Nyanza which is 3,726 feet above sea-level. The Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into Lake Victoria, the Turkwell and Kerio into, or towards, Lake Rudolf, while from the southern and eastern slopes of Kenya and from the Aberdares there flow numerous tributaries of the Tana River which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu.

Mount Kenya, from which the Colony takes its name, is 17,040 feet in height and is capped by perpetual snow and ice.

Climate.

The range of temperature in various parts of Kenya is very wide, varying from a mean shade temperature of 80° F. on parts of the coast to 58° F.-65° F. in the highland areas.

The rainfall is generally well distributed and ranges from about 10 inches per annum in the arid northern areas to 86 inches per annum in the vicinity of Lake Victoria. The average rainfall in the main agricultural and pastoral areas ranges from 3 to 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurs from March to June and from October to December.

History.

It seems probable that the Arabs and Persians traded along the East African coast from the earliest times. In 1498, Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sailed up the coast to Mombasa which was then a flourishing trading city. Between that date and 1729, when they were finally expelled, the Portuguese were in intermittent occupation of Mombasa. British intervention on the east coast began in December, 1823, when H.M.S. *Barracouta* arrived at Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition. At the request of the inhabitants the island was provisionally placed under British protection. The Protectorate was not confirmed by the British Government and it appears to have lapsed after a period of two years. There is no record of its formal termination. In 1829, Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa, and placed there a garrison of 300 Baluchis who were starved into submission by the Mazuri who were, in turn, subdued by Seyyid Said in 1837. A period of great prosperity along the coast ensued. On the death of Seyyid Said in 1856, Seyyid Majid succeeded to Zanzibar and the mainland dominions. He died in 1870, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Bargash, during whose reign British influence grew steadily under Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa among the European powers took place.

In 1848 Rebman first saw Kilimanjaro, and the following year Krapf first saw the snows of Kenya. Further exploration was directed to the discovery of the sources of the Nile. Speke first saw the Victoria Nyanza in 1858, and discovered its outlet at the Ripon Falls in 1863. Later in the same year Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza, and in 1888 Count Teleki von Szek discovered Lake Rudolf. In 1887, Seyyid Bargash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession on the mainland between the Umba and Tana Rivers to the British East African Association which was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company in the following year. The early activities of the British East Africa Company were concentrated mainly on the coast. In 1889, a considerable caravan was despatched to explore the interior under F. J. Jackson, who established a station at Machakos, and proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha and Sotik to Mumias. Captain F. D. Lugard later formed a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1892, the survey of the Uganda Railway was begun, and three years later the first rails were laid. In 1895, a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the coast and Naivasha, the country west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. In 1902, the boundaries of the Protectorate were altered to include what was previously the Eastern Province of Uganda and the conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists were laid down. By 1903, there were nearly 100 European settlers in or near Nairobi.

In 1905, the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Executive and Legislative Councils, were appointed under an Order in Council in 1906.

All foreign consular jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during 1908. During the years preceding the Great War the Protectorate developed steadily and grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer were discontinued in 1913. Considerable numbers of European and native troops were engaged on active service during the Great War.

Nominated unofficial members first sat in Legislative Council in 1907, and in 1919 the principle of elective representation was introduced. In 1923, this principle was extended on the basis of a communal franchise to the Indian and Arab communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920. By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognized as a Colony; the coastal belt remains a Protectorate. On the 15th July, 1924, the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy.

The Uganda Railway was, in 1921, constituted as a separate financial entity under the control of the Central Railway Council, and in 1925, when under the Kenya and Uganda (Transport) Order in Council the name of the Railway was changed to the Kenya and Uganda Railway, the office of the High Commissioner for Transport was established. This office, by an Order in Council made on the 13th August, 1935, is now vested in the Governors of Kenya and Uganda jointly, and in that capacity they are advised by a Railway Council consisting of official and unofficial representatives of Kenya and Uganda.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency, Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., left the Colony on the termination of his term of office on the 22nd December. From then until the end of the year the Government was administered by the Colonial Secretary, A. de V. Wade, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.

The supreme executive power in the Colony is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council of eight *ex-officio* members, and such other official and unofficial members as may be appointed. During 1936, two unofficial members so held office, of whom one was an European and more particularly represented native interests, and the second was an Indian.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, eleven *ex-officio* members, not more than nine nominated official members, eleven European elected members, not more than five Indian elected members, one Arab elected member, and two nominated unofficial members to represent the interests of the African community. In addition, in accordance with Article XV of the Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet dated the 29th March, 1934, by virtue of which Legislative Council is constituted, since no nominated official member has been specifically appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, an additional unofficial member has been nominated for such a purpose. The Governor has the right to veto any measure passed by the Legislative Council.

The Colonial Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of Government, and through him the Governor's orders are transmitted to the Heads of Departments and Provincial Commissioners who are responsible for their execution. The Colony is divided into four Provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and three extra-Provincial Districts. Within the Districts which comprise the various Provinces the executive functions of Government are vested in District Commissioners.

Local Government.

Settled areas.—The present system of local government in the settled areas dates from the year 1928. Previously all urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi, had been administered as townships, the District Officers being advised by Township Committees in the more important townships. In the rural settled areas they had the advice of District Committees and a measure of local control over roads of access was exercised by Local Road Boards. Legislation was enacted in 1928 giving effect generally to the recommendations of the Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G., and the municipality of Nairobi was reconstituted with a Municipal Council in November, 1928. Shortly afterwards municipalities were set up at Mombasa, Nakuru and Eldoret, with Municipal Boards, while District Councils were established in the settled portions of the Districts of Nairobi, Kiambu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu-Londiani, Uasin Gishu and Trans-Nzoia. At the same time a Commissioner for Local Government was appointed to deal with local government administration. This office was combined with that of Commissioner of Lands, under the title of Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement.

As the result of legislation introduced in 1933 Municipal Boards now elect their own Chairman, with the exception of Mombasa where the District Commissioner is still statutorily Chairman of the Board.

The total gross revenue of the four municipalities amounted in 1936 to £199,013 (subject to audit), of which £135,279 accrued to the Nairobi Municipality. Of this total revenue the Government contributed in grants approximately 22 per cent.; the balance being raised from assessment rates, licence fees and charges for services rendered. Municipal Authorities may levy assessment rates on capital values up to a maximum of 2 per cent. on site values. In 1936, a rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on site values was levied in Nairobi and yielded £24,385 from rate-payers. In Mombasa a small improvements rate was imposed in addition to the site value rate, while for the first time a rate on site values was imposed in Eldoret. Nakuru has as yet imposed no assessment rates, but relies on municipal licence fees and charges supplemented by a consolidated grant from Government amounting to £1,800 in 1936.

Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret control their own water-supplies. In Nairobi and Mombasa the public health staff is municipal, and town planning schemes are in progress under the Town Planning and Development Ordinance, 1931. The execution of the Mombasa town planning scheme was continued

under a sanctioned loan of £250,000, of which £189,000 has so far been raised. The Municipal Board took over the liability for this loan from Government in 1931.

In the rural areas, the six District Councils confine their executive functions to roads, the funds for which are derived at present solely from Government grants. These grants amounted to £30,718 in 1936, as compared with £31,070 in 1935, £32,186 in 1933 and 1934, £34,598 in 1932, £43,418 in 1931 and £53,098 in 1930. The Councils have improved their district roads in a satisfactory manner. Various causes have contributed to the postponement by Councils of the imposition of local rates, and, in so far as Councils remain financially dependent on Government grants and deal only with roads, they represent only a modified and incomplete form of local government. In 1936, the Trans-Nzoia District Council again imposed a hospital rate in the nature of a poll tax on adult male Europeans resident in the district, for the purpose of maintaining the Kitale Hospital which the Council acquired during 1932, and a similar rate is also levied in the Uasin Gishu District for the Eldoret Hospital, which is maintained jointly by the District Council and the Eldoret Municipal Council.

In other rural settled areas and townships, District Committees, Road Boards and Township Committees continued to do useful work.

Native areas.—The Local Native Councils in Kenya are a deliberate creation under the Native Authority Ordinance, Chapter 129 of the Laws of Kenya. Their powers and functions are defined in that Ordinance and embrace the welfare and good government of the native inhabitants of the areas where they have been established in respect of matters affecting purely local native administration, and particularly the provision, maintenance, and regulation of food and water-supplies, forests, roads, bridges, culverts, public health, the use of land, education, markets and market dues, agriculture and livestock, etc. The District Commissioners are the Presidents of the Councils and membership is determined partly by election and partly by nomination, the proportion of members chosen by each of the two methods varying from Council to Council. At the present time in the majority of Councils the greater portion of members are illiterate. The funds, which are controlled by the Councils, are derived from two main sources: (a) from the proceeds of local native rates which they are empowered, subject to sanction by the Governor-in-Council, to impose on the inhabitants of the areas over which they have control; (b) from the proceeds of the rents of land, forest royalties, etc., levied within those areas. The number of Councils was increased during the year from 20 to 21.

The provision of educational and agricultural facilities occupied the foremost place amongst the various services rendered by Local Native Councils during 1936.

III.—POPULATION.

Census enumerations of the non-native population of Kenya were made in 1911, 1921, 1926 and 1931. The numbers of Europeans and Asiatics returned at these census enumerations are shown in the following table:—

	1911.	1921.	1926.	1931.
European, males ...	2,022	5,800	7,199	9,404
„ females ...	1,153	3,851	5,330	7,408
Asiatics, males ...	—	24,342	26,299	36,747
„ females ...	—	11,640	14,841	20,388
Total males ...	—	30,142	33,498	46,151
„ females ...	—	15,491	20,171	27,796

The percentage increase in each section of the population during the last two decades is:—

	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>
1911-1921 ...	204	203
1921-1931 ...	74	59

The proportions in which the various races entered into the total of the non-native population in Kenya at each census year will be seen from the following summary:—

	1911.		1921.		1926.		1931.	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
European	3,175	13·1	9,651	21·1	12,529	23·3	16,812	22·7
Indian ...	10,651	44·1	22,822	50·0	26,759	49·9	39,644	53·6
Goan ...	1,136	4·7	2,431	5·3	2,565	4·8	3,979	5·4
Arab ...	9,100	37·7	10,102	22·1	10,557	19·7	12,166	16·5
Others ...	99	0·4	627	1·5	1,259	2·3	1,346	1·8
Totals ...	24,161	100·0	45,633	100·0	53,669	100·0	73,947	100·0

The ratio of females to males at each census for the two main racial sections of the community is:—

	<i>Europeans.</i> (females to 100 males).	<i>Asiatics.</i> (females to 100 males).
1911 ...	57	—
1921 ...	66	48
1926 ...	74	56
1931 ...	79	55

The age distribution in ten-yearly groups will be seen from the two following tables:—

	<i>Europeans.</i>					1921.	1926.	1931.
<i>Age.</i>								
0-9 ...						1,604	2,253	2,872
10-19 ...						850	1,303	1,583
20-29 ...						2,160	2,439	3,403
30-39 ...						2,694	3,220	4,010
40-49 ...						1,535	2,024	2,640
50-59 ...						583	868	1,293
60 and over ...						225	422	1,011

Asiatics.

<i>Age.</i>					1921.	1926.	1931.
0-9	...	...	...	...	7,865	9,895	14,505
10-19	...	...	...	...	5,501	7,037	9,835
20-29	...	...	...	...	9,731	9,478	13,273
30-39	...	...	...	...	6,886	7,469	9,497
40-49	...	...	...	...	3,360	3,784	5,073
50-59	...	...	...	...	1,498	1,767	2,024
60 and over	...	...	...	...	1,141	1,710	2,928

The occupations classified under seven main heads are as follow:—

Europeans.

					1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	1,893	2,199	2,522
Industry	...	...	...	...	559	607	991
Commerce	...	...	...	...	937	1,290	2,168
Government and municipal	...	...	...	...	1,082	1,294	1,735
Professional	...	...	...	...	441	706	1,124
Personal or domestic	...	...	...	...	182	310	343
Retired, married women and children					1,350	1,830	2,215

Asiatics.

					1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	498	755	640
Industry	...	...	...	...	3,679	4,924	6,446
Commerce	...	...	...	...	6,086	7,769	14,338
Government and municipal	...	...	...	...	3,390	3,181	2,972
Professional	...	...	...	...	50	181	264
Personal or domestic	...	...	...	...	1,241	961	1,452
Retired, married women and children					9,351	8,720	11,383

The percentage of the whole population in each class employed in each of these divisions, as recorded at the two census enumerations of 1926 and 1931, is as follows:—

				<i>European.</i>		<i>Asiatic.</i>	
				1926.	1931.	1926.	1931
				<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Agricultural	...	...	...	18	15	2	1
Industrial	...	...	...	5	6	12	11
Commercial	...	...	...	10	13	19	25
Government and municipal	...	...	...	10	10	8	5
Professional	...	...	...	6	7	1	1
Personal	...	...	...	2	2	2	3
Retired	...	...	...	49	{ 4 43 }	56	54
Married women and children	...	...	...	

The following table shows the approximate number of each race in 1936. The census population in 1931 is included in the first column for purposes of comparison.

				<i>Census population.</i> <i>6th March, 1931.</i>	<i>Estimated population.</i> <i>31st December, 1936.</i>
Europeans	...	...	...	16,812	18,269
Indians	...	...	...	39,644	38,325
Goans	...	...	...	3,979	3,510
Arabs	...	...	...	12,166	12,855
Others	...	...	...	1,346	1,587
Total	...	...	...	73,947	74,546

Note.—No reliable returns of births and deaths are available. The estimates in the above table are based on an assumed natural increase of 6 per cent. per annum for Europeans and 10 per cent. per annum for Asiatics, and on the annual excess of migration via Mombasa.

Native Population.

No accurate census of the native population has yet been made. The population figures are based on estimates made by the administrative authorities, and are related to the number of male adult taxpayers in the various districts. They are, in consequence, subject to a comparatively wide margin of error. The estimated native population in 1936 was 3,186,976, as compared with an estimate in 1927 of 2,793,963, which represents an increase over that period of approximately 14 per cent. No reliable figures of births, deaths, and infantile mortality are obtainable.

The geographical distribution of the estimated native population is as follows:—

<i>Province.</i>	1936.
Central Province	1,301,168
Nyanza Province	1,166,629
Rift Valley Province	236,840
Coast Province	273,408
Masai District	52,333
Northern Frontier District	78,901
Turkana District	77,697
Total	<u>3,186,976</u>

IV.—HEALTH.

General Administration and Organization.

In Kenya, as elsewhere, the ultimate responsibility for the safeguarding and promotion of the public health rests with the Central Government. In every area of the Colony, however, a “ Local Authority ” exists, which to a greater or less extent has, under the general supervision of the State, responsibility in health matters. In Nairobi and Mombasa the greater part of the Health staff is now employed by the Local Authority. During 1936 another Local Authority, the Municipal Board of Eldoret, assumed responsibility for the employment of its own Medical Officer of Health, and other Sanitary staff. In the other towns, in the European settled areas and in the Native Reserves the authority is vested in the District Commissioner and the Health staff is employed by Government. Where in the smaller towns there is a Municipal Board, the Board is in effect, though not in law, the Local Health Authority, as its opinion is always sought by the Executive Authority. In the Native Reserves every endeavour is made to interest the Local Native Councils in health matters, and these endeavours continue to meet with considerable success. In concurrence with Government policy the Director of Medical Services is responsible for providing and distributing both medical relief and health staff, and he acts in close conjunction with both the Commissioner for Local Government and the Chief Native Commissioner.

Sanitary Work and Administration.

In Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru and Eldoret, the sanitary work and administration is almost entirely a function of the local representative authorities, and on the whole has been effectively carried out. Tentative arrangements were made during 1936 for the extension and improvement of the anti-malaria service in Nairobi. In Kisumu anti-malaria works of major importance were begun, and an Entomological Survey, having as its object the same end, was instituted at Mombasa.

The initial steps have been taken for the provision of a new and adequate water supply for Nairobi, and the preliminary arrangements for a drainage scheme and sewage disposal works have been concluded.

Medical Relief.

In three towns medical relief for Europeans is still provided in Government hospitals, but non-Government hospitals and private nursing homes are now established in a number of the larger centres and are being increasingly used by the European population.

In the native reserves, although some measure of medical relief is provided by or through the agency of missionary societies, medical services are for the most part provided directly by the State. The greater part of the provision made under the Medical Estimates is expended on this service.

The demand for medical relief continues steadily to increase and the total number of new cases treated in 1936 again exceeded a million. The demand for surgical and maternity relief also continues to increase.

Special Clinics.

Special clinics for maternity and child welfare work, and for the treatment of venereal disease, have been established at a number of centres. Increasing use is being made of the facilities provided.

Health of Employed Labourers.

Labour conditions on estates, on the railway, and in townships show little change, since, owing to the trade depression, employers of labour have had no funds at their disposal for major improvements. No serious outbreak of disease occurred and apart from sporadic cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis the health of labourers was satisfactory on the whole.

Vital Statistics and the Public Health.

The position with regard to the registration of births and deaths remains unchanged. It has not been possible to provide for the registration and notification of births and deaths among Africans and, therefore, no mortality rates can be determined for that race.

Comparative death-rates per thousand of the population during the years 1935 and 1936 for Nairobi, so far as it has been possible to estimate them, are as follows:—

			1935. <i>Per thousand.</i>	1936.
Crude death-rate, all races ...	...	...	19·78	23·29
Recorded death-rate, all races ...	...	...	13·90	15·92
Recorded death-rate, Europeans ...	...	...	6·14	8·92
Recorded death-rate, Asiatics ...	...	...	12·24	16·18
Recorded death-rate, African ...	...	...	16·47	17·39

No reliable figures are available for Mombasa or other towns, or in respect of the African population in the native reserves as a whole.

So far as the reports of District Medical Officers show, the general health of the population of the Colony differs but little from that of previous years. Sporadic cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis continued to occur throughout the year, but the incidence of the disease was lower than in 1935. A number of the cases, however, particularly during the early part of 1936, were of a severe type. No major epidemic outbreak occurred. 32,882 cases of malaria were reported, as compared with 34,322 cases in 1935. 239 cases of plague came to notice, the bulk of the cases occurring in the Keruguya and Fort Hall medical areas of the Central Province. One case of small-pox was reported.

Propaganda.

In addition to a "Health Exhibit" which was staged at the Nakuru Agricultural Show, many exhibits of a less extensive nature were shown at schools and villages throughout the Colony. Large numbers of health pamphlets were distributed during the year.

V.—HOUSING.

Non-Native.

The year 1936 saw what seems certain to be the lowest point in building costs for many years, and during the latter part of the year prices commenced to rise. In consequence, a fair quantity of housing work is in progress. In most areas of the Colony local stone, of a reasonably soft volcanic freestone with a grey or varying colouration, is easily and cheaply obtained, and makes a very satisfactory walling material. In places where this stone is not readily available, bricks, of varying quality, are burnt. In other neighbourhoods timber is plentiful and is used for walling, cedar being popular on account of its resistance to the ravages of white ants. Locally made cement is available for concrete and mortar. For roofing increasing use is being made of local pantiles, having a pleasing colour and texture and which are produced cheaply, but at present only in small quantities.

The public supply of electric power is becoming available in more and more areas of the Colony, though as yet principally in and around the various towns. As a result of these facilities, houses of excellent design are common, largely resembling English homes and fitted with all the usual modern conveniences.

In the rural areas, also, the majority of the new houses are being erected in stone, but as yet there is little evidence of the existing wood and iron, and mud and wattle bungalows being replaced to any great extent by soundly constructed dwellings in permanent materials.

Native.

With one or two notable exceptions, only a minor degree of improvement has taken place in the condition of native housing whether on estates, or in the mining areas, but incessant propaganda has awakened the interest of employers in this matter and many have sought advice regarding the housing of their labour, and have been provided with plans and technical assistance.

Good general progress is taking place in most of the native areas throughout the country. The more enlightened natives are accepting the advice and assistance of Government officers, and the increase in the number of well-constructed mud and wattle, sun-dried, burnt-brick and stone buildings is becoming progressively more noticeable. The provision of improved food stores and water supplies, etc., advances *pari passu* with the general trend of improvement in housing conditions.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Land.

The administration of land is combined in one department with that of Local Government, Survey and Registration of Titles, under the general control of the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement. District Offices are established in Nairobi, Nakuru, Mombasa, Kisumu and Kericho for local administration and the collection of revenue.

The total area of alienated land in the Colony is 10,708 square miles (including 70 square miles in native reserves and 281 square miles of Coast Freehold), with only some 1,465 square miles still available for alienation. Since 1915, grants of land for agricultural purposes have been for terms of 999 years. About half the alienated land in the Colony is, however, held under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, which provided for leases of 99 years only. Land grants are usually sold by auction and bear rentals of 20 cents per acre revisible in 1945 and every 30 years thereafter.

Township plots are sold by auction for terms not exceeding 99 years. The total revenue from land sales and rents amounted, during 1936, to £70,342 (rents of land, £55,294; land sales, farms £10,090; township plots £4,958). Farm grants, comprising an aggregate of 101,091 acres (including an area of 10,492 acres the subject of exchanges), were sold during the year.

Native reserves were proclaimed in 1926, and at present cover 48,345 square miles. The Kenya Land Commission, which submitted its report in 1934, made recommendations for additions to native reserves. When these proposals have been carried out the total area of native reserves will be approximately 51,221 square miles.

In addition there are 119,801 square miles comprising the Northern Frontier District, Turkana and an extension from Uganda, which are occupied by natives.

Agriculture and Livestock.

Of the main products of the Colony, sisal, tea, wheat, pyrethrum and essential oils are grown exclusively by Europeans. Coffee was formerly grown exclusively by Europeans, but Africans are now being encouraged to grow it in small experimental blocks under licence and strict supervision in certain defined areas. Maize, sugar-cane, wattle, numerous kinds of beans, potatoes, and fruit are produced by Europeans, Indians and Africans. Cotton, sorghums, millets, miscellaneous root crops, and other crops are grown almost exclusively by Africans in their reserves.

Prices of almost all the agricultural products produced in the Colony advanced sharply during 1936. The only notable exception was sisal fibre, which remained at about the level to which it rose in 1935.

No agricultural census was taken in 1935 and that for 1936 is not yet completed. The position in regard to some sections is shown in the table of exports on pages 27-29 of this report. Exports of butter increased from 16,287 cwt. in 1935 to 24,983 cwt. in 1936; raw coffee from 357,859 cwt. to 408,239 cwt.; raw cotton from 28,419 centals to 58,152 centals; maize from 1,198,605 cwt. to 1,452,380 cwt.; potatoes from 96,675 cwt. to 103,347 cwt.; sisal from 32,136 tons to 34,746 tons; skins from 1,190,251 to 1,794,060; refined sugar from 83,923 cwt. to 125,656 cwt.; tea from 45,108 cwt. to 67,099 cwt.; wattle bark from 223,138 cwt. to 240,914 cwt.; wattle extract from 101,888 cwt. to 110,272 cwt.; and wool from 12,626 cwt. to 13,026 cwt. On the other hand, hides decreased from 80,684 cwt. to 52,462 cwt., the decrease amounting to 26,023 cwt. in sun-dried and 2,199 cwt. in shade-dried hides.

ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION.

With regard to European production, the cultivation of cereals, pulses, essential oil crops, etc., and the production of animal products, is chiefly in the hands of individual farmers. The actual manufacture of butter is undertaken mainly by co-operative creameries. Coffee is produced partly by companies, but mainly by individual planters. The production of sisal, tea and sugar is conducted mainly by companies.

In respect of African agriculture, production is almost entirely in the hands of peasant families who, in the main, cultivate sufficient crops to supply their food requirements, together with a surplus which they sell in order to obtain money for their other needs.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

Indian agriculture is limited to the Kibos-Miwani area of the Nyanza Province and to small scattered areas in the Central and Coast Provinces. No recent figures are available as to areas and production, but the total is small.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Considerable progress in agricultural development has been achieved during recent years through improvement, by breeding, selection and importations, in the quality and variety of crops grown, through improved cultural methods, and by means of produce inspection services and organized marketing. The prevention of soil erosion in the reserves continued to receive attention and the successful reclamation of many swamps in the Central Province has aroused the keen interest of the natives.

Improvement of crops largely depends upon ample supplies of seed of high yielding quality and in the past this was provided from public funds. Local Native Councils have now provided land and funds for seed farms in most agricultural districts. These farms have proved their value and will be extended as circumstances permit. Local Native Councils also vote funds for the payment of a certain number of African agricultural instructors.

Native agricultural schools have been established near Nairobi, mainly for the Central Province, and at Bukura for the Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces. At these schools improved methods of crop and animal husbandry are taught. Particular attention is devoted to mixed farming in small-holdings, due regard being paid to a proper rotation of crops designed to maintain soil fertility. The pupils are also taught to make proper use on the land of the live stock kept in the farm yards. Instruction is also given in the prevention of soil erosion.

Five veterinary training centres are now in full operation and a sixth is being commenced. The various branches of management of cattle and treatment of disease are taught and, because quarantine stations are centred on these schools, facilities are given for instruction in the control of disease. Under supervision, pupils carry out inoculation of cattle and other veterinary work.

An important branch of work in native reserves is the improvement of the methods of marketing of native produce. Inspection services now cover beans, maize, potatoes and wattle bark, over the whole of the Central Province; and beans, groundnuts, gram, sesame and maize in Nyanza. Marketing is being restricted to gazetted buying centres and to trading centres. At a number of large trading centres stores have been erected by Local Native Councils, at which export produce is collected for sale in bulk at export parity prices. Legislation has been passed to provide for the issue of exclusive buying licences for a limited period in cases where such action is necessary in order to encourage the introduction of a new industry or process.

Propaganda for the better preparation of hides and skins continues. The premium offered for shade-dried, as compared with sun-dried hides, is now sufficient to induce natives to undertake the extra work involved in the preparation of shade-dried hides.

The presence of disease at present necessitates the strict administration of quarantine regulations prohibiting the movement of cattle from native reserves, except through authorized quarantine stations, but sufficient movement is permitted to supply market requirements.

Minerals.

Gold continues to be by far the most important mineral exploited in Kenya, and the output for 1936 is valued at £269,947. This is roughly 65 per cent. greater than the corresponding figure for 1935.

Towards the end of the year the increasing rate of production brought the value of gold exported monthly up to approximately £30,000. At this rate gold is fourth in value among the exports of the Colony and it may confidently be expected to improve its position by more than one place in the near future.

Gold mining is still confined to the Nyanza Province and a small adjacent area in the Masai Reserve. During the year, expenditure on exploration diminished and a large number of claims pegged somewhat wildly during the earlier stages in the history of the field have been abandoned.

Sound progress, however, has been made in underground development work. Two properties have reached levels between 500 and 600 feet in depth, and in these, as in many shallower mines, good values in primary ore have been obtained.

The mining industry provided employment for approximately 400 Europeans, 200 Asians and 11,000 natives during the year, and the consequent circulation of money has naturally been of great benefit to the mining districts. Advices from the Commissioner of Mines show that the following sums have been spent by the industry:—

	£
Prospecting	102,494
Development	356,954
Mining and Milling	164,963

(Approximate figures only.)

Considerable interest has been shown in two areas outside the goldfields. In the Coastal Province, several applications for Exclusive Prospecting Licences have been received, and the granting of one has been approved, while another is pending. The minerals in this case are chiefly sulphides of lead, zinc and silver. The other area is some 140 miles inland from the coast near the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours main line. Copper discoveries have been made and applications for Exclusive Prospecting Licences have been received.

A Chamber of Mines for East Africa is being formed, and appears to be receiving the support of the most important mining concerns.

During the year two geological survey reports were published in respect of North and Central Kavirondo.

Manufactures.

Beer and Stout.—The manufacture of these beverages is in the hands of a company, and the number of standard gallons produced in 1936 amounted to 131,675.

Soap is manufactured by companies mainly situated on the coast, and exports of local manufacture during the year amounted to 10,264 cwt. valued at £8,429.

Aluminium hollow-ware.—The progress of local manufacture is reflected in the following figures:—

				<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports of Local Manufacture.</i>	
				<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>
1930	...	...	...	89	14,470	3	444
1931	...	...	...	12	2,322	18	2,935
1932	...	...	...	2	957	21	4,771
1933	...	...	...	3	827	34	6,951
1934	...	...	...	2	667	66	12,602
1935	...	...	...	5	1,058	81	13,460
1936	...	...	...	3	1,081	118	19,339

In addition to the above, local industries include the manufacture of cement, bricks and pantiles, and boots and shoes. A new tannery has recently been opened at Nakuru. Fruit and vegetable canning is an expanding industry. Proposals are well advanced for the production of sisal bags at a factory near Nairobi, and for the production of meat extract by Liebig's (Kenya) Limited.

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Because Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for the purposes of Customs, an accurate estimate of the balance of trade of the territories individually is impracticable. On the one hand, Kenya is largely a distributing centre and, on the other, the overseas trade of Uganda passes, in the main, through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory, amounting in value to £668,191 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, and goods imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1936 were valued at £932,553. The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e., exports of domestic produce and re-exports) of Kenya and Uganda for the year 1936 amounted to £17,491,130, as compared with £15,129,461 in 1935 and £12,823,087 in 1934. In this connexion, it will be noted that the figures for 1935 and 1934 do not tally with those given in the report for 1935, the reason for this being that the figures which appeared in the previous report were exclusively of Government imports, whereas those given above are in terms of all imports other than specie and present the complete picture. The total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government account, transit and transshipment traffic, were valued at £18,335,626, as against £15,814,079 in 1935 and £13,483,079 in 1934. The value of total imports during the year was £7,377,279, as against £6,641,345 in 1935, an increase of £735,934, or 11.1 per cent. Exports of domestic produce of the territories were valued at £8,354,774, as compared with £6,608,836 in 1935. Of this total, goods to the value of £3,888,321 originated in Kenya, the domestic exports of Uganda calculated in terms of the f.o.b. value at the port of final shipment from the two territories being valued at £4,466,453. Bonded stocks on hand at 31st December, 1936, amounted to £218,925 or £24,491 less than the value of goods remaining on hand in bonded warehouses at the end of the previous year.

So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, an increase in value of £910,014, or 31 per cent., as compared with exports during the previous year is recorded. Coffee exports increased by 50,503 cwt. in quantity and £37,731 in

value; maize by 253,775 cwt. and £48,406; sugar by 41,733 cwt. and £22,677; sodium carbonate by 7,826 tons and £35,152; sisal by 2,610 tons and £267,347; tea by 21,991 cwt. and £118,643; cotton by 29,733 centals and £73,463; and gold bullion by 19,243 troy oz. and £113,799. Decreases were recorded in hides, ivory and wheat flour.

The improvement in trade statistics reflected in the report for the year 1935 has been maintained to such an extent that the trade figures for 1936 can justifiably be accepted as evidence of the emergence of the territories from the period of depression and the achievement of a satisfactory standard of agricultural development and resultant commercial activity.

Imports.

The following statement gives particulars of the countries from which total imports requirements have originated during the last three years, the main articles of importation from the countries enumerated being shown in each case:—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Percentage of Import Trade.</i>			<i>Main Items.</i>
	<i>1934. Per cent.</i>	<i>1935. Per cent.</i>	<i>1936. Per cent.</i>	
United Kingdom	37·66	37·00	38·38	Ale, beer, stout, etc ; biscuits ; confectionery ; provisions ; gin ; whisky ; cigarettes ; cement ; iron and steel and manufactures thereof ; aluminium ; tin and manufactures thereof ; tools ; cutlery ; hardware, etc. ; electrical goods and apparatus ; machinery ; cotton piece goods ; woollen and artificial silk goods ; wearing apparel ; chemicals ; drugs ; paints ; soap ; oils ; stationery, etc. ; bicycles ; motor cars ; lorries and parts ; tyres ; polishes ; books ; brushes ; explosives ; guns and rifles ; cosmetics ; toys, etc.
India	5·37	5·59	5·18	Rice ; wheat flour ; cotton piece goods ; jute bags and sacks.
Union of South Africa.	1·56	1·64	1·63	Fruit ; coal ; chemicals.
Canada	1·43	1·65	1·63	Motor cars ; lorries and parts and tyres.
Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	14·59	12·54	9·82	Rice ; ghee ; tobacco and cigarettes ; coffee ; cotton ; hides and skins and seeds and nuts.
Other British Possessions.	0·32	0·58	0·57	Fruit ; provisions, etc.
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE.	60·93	59·00	57·21	

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Percentage of Import Trade.</i>			<i>Main Items.</i>
	<i>1934. Per cent.</i>	<i>1935. Per cent.</i>	<i>1936. Per cent.</i>	
Germany ...	3·48	4·44	6·27	Beer ; tools ; machinery ; cotton blankets ; stationery, etc. ; cycle parts ; lorries and lamps.
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.	1·68	1·95	2·57	Corrugated iron ; machinery ; cotton blankets.
France ...	1·10	1·06	0·84	Brandy ; wines ; tyres.
Italy ...	1·08	0·53	0·19	Wines ; woollen blankets and piece goods ; apparel.
Netherlands ...	1·39	0·91	0·69	Tobacco ; beer ; cotton piece goods and blankets.
Japan ...	15·00	15·17	15·15	Cotton and silk piece goods ; tyres ; cement ; wearing apparel ; boots and shoes.
Persia ...	4·14	4·33	3·20	Fuel oil ; petrol and kerosene.
United States of America.	6·11	7·64	8·16	Motor vehicles ; oil , petrol kerosene ; tyres and machinery.
Dutch East Indies.	1·77	1·42	2·27	Fuel oil ; petrol and kerosene.
Other Foreign Countries.	3·32	3·55	3·45	Milk ; matches ; piece goods, etc.
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	39·07	41·00	42·79	

Cotton Textiles.—During 1936 the value of cotton textiles imported was £959,236 or 13 per cent. of all goods imported. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £405,002.

The average value per yard of imported cotton textiles was 3d. for each of the years 1934, 1935 and 1936; cotton blankets showing a value per blanket of 1s. 3d. in 1936 as against 1s. 2·6d. in 1935 and 1s. 3·7d. in 1934.

Japan's share of this trade, as in 1935, represents 70 per cent. of the total value as compared with 64 per cent. in 1934. The United Kingdom share shows a reduction to 12 per cent. in comparison with the 1935 and 1934 figures of 16 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively. Assessed on a yardage basis, importations from Japan convert at 91·27 per cent. of the trade.

Germany, Belgium, Japan, Czechoslovakia and Holland provide the bulk of imported cotton blankets, grey sheeting being almost exclusively supplied by Japan.

Artificial and Natural Silk Textiles.—Imports of artificial silk piece-goods were valued at £84,882 and natural silk goods at £49,905, of which totals Japan supplied £78,734 and £42,674 respectively. The total linear yardage was 4,220,855 in the case of artificial silk and 1,286,871 in the case of natural silk, and of these totals 4,098,138 and 1,179,632 respectively originated in Japan. Imports of artificial silk from the United Kingdom were valued at £3,009 and imports of natural silk at £383.

Machinery.—Importations under this group at a value of £64,947 in excess of 1935 give a clear indication of agricultural and industrial expansion.

Details in respect of the year under review are as follows:—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>United Kingdom.</i>		<i>Germany.</i>		<i>Canada.</i>		<i>United States of America.</i>		<i>Other Countries.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>		
Agricultural Machinery...	363	37,390	520	16,450	77	3,805	39	4,121	27	2,296	1,026	64,062
Industrial Machinery ...	2,734	196,191	376	26,823	8	1,043	438	31,156	536	22,008	4,092	277,221
Other Machinery and Parts ...	—	125,579	—	17,266	—	137	—	15,309	—	14,119	—	172,410
Total ...	—	£359,160	—	£60,539	—	£4,985	—	£50,586	—	£38,423	—	£513,693

Oils.—The indication mentioned in the preceding paragraph is confirmed under this heading which shows an increase of £22,465 over the 1935 figure.

Article.	Persia.		United States of America.		Dutch East Indies.		Other Countries.		Total.	
	Imp. gal.	£	Imp. gal.	£	Imp. gal.	£	Imp. gal.	£		
Fuel oil ...	10,913,461	134,561	1,335,671	18,889	5,292,280	61,542	11,760	294	17,553,172	215,286
Lubricating oil ...	—	—	396,178	32,982	87,003	3,782	203,726	20,131	686,907	56,895
Motor spirit ...	4,143,931	85,384	3,250,592	58,419	3,144,537	65,295	69,690	2,423	10,608,750	211,521
Kerosene ...	930,686	15,671	1,862,254	25,697	2,081,096	26,828	649,051	12,513	5,523,087	80,709
Total ...	—	£235,616	—	£135,987	—	£157,447	—	£35,361	—	£564,411

Vehicles and Tyres.—The details of the principal imports for the year 1936 are as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>United Kingdom.</i>		<i>Canada.</i>		<i>Japan.</i>		<i>United States of America.</i>		<i>Other Countries.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value. £</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value. £</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value. £</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value. £</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value. £</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value. £</i>
(a) Vehicles :—												
Bicycles ...	11,818	44,796	—	—	1,867	2,218	2	11	316	653	14,003	47,678
Motor cars ...	581	78,602	222	34,352	1	40	619	96,238	23	2,790	1,446	212,022
Motor car parts	—	14,423	—	7,388	—	485	—	26,767	—	3,595	—	52,658
Motor lorries	204	45,679	436	53,570	—	—	784	108,021	231	75,890	1,655	283,160
(b) Tyres :—												
Car covers ...	6,563	10,972	2,455	3,521	417	530	3,455	5,335	2,772	5,333	15,662	25,691
Bicycle covers	88,690	8,629	—	—	17,389	875	—	—	39,482	5,702	145,561	15,206
Lorry covers	3,305	15,590	546	2,534	1,049	2,774	985	4,762	2,159	12,607	8,044	38,267

It will be noted that the United Kingdom portion of this trade remains satisfactory.

Building Materials.—Increases are recorded in importations of building materials during the year under review. Cement imports increased to 29,654 tons valued at £60,863 of which the United Kingdom supplied 21,426 tons valued at £49,688 and Japan 7,835 tons valued at £10,224.

Cement clinker imported was 10,204 tons valued at £15,329 as compared with 4,974 tons valued at £6,685 in 1935, the country of origin being the United Kingdom.

Galvanized iron imports were 8,638 tons valued at £107,012, Belgium supplying 6,939 tons and the United Kingdom 1,096 tons, valued at £83,819 and £15,916 respectively.

Re-exports, Transit and Transshipment Trade.

The value of goods re-exported during 1936 amounted to £2,191,124, or 30 per cent. of the total value of imports, as compared with £2,807,630 or 31·4 per cent. in 1935. Transit and transshipment traffic was valued at £48,890 and £363,559 respectively, as against £71,300 and £404,968 in 1935.

Exports.

The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are mainly agricultural, the principal exceptions being carbonate of soda procured at Lake Magadi in Kenya and tin ore mined in Uganda, and gold bullion mined in both territories, and were valued at £8,354,774, as compared with £6,608,836 in 1935, an increase of 26 per cent.

The following table indicates the overseas distribution of the principal articles of export during the year under review:—

KENYA, 1936

Articles.	United Kingdom.	India.	Union of South Africa.	Zanzibar.	Canada.	Australia.	Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	Germany.	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.	France.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Japan.	Egypt.	United States of America.	Italian Somaliland.	Mozambique.	Other Countries.	Total.	Percentage of Kenya Domestic Exports.
Maize	138	—	—	1	50	—	10	—	6	—	—	21	—	—	1	—	3	3	233	6
Wheat meal and flour	—	—	—	1	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	41	1
Maize meal and flour	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	—
Butter	79	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	97	2
Coffee	322	—	49	—	94	13	—	15	1	5	12	1	—	15	403	3	5	30	968	25
Sugar (refined) ...	64	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	75	2
Tea	289	—	—	5	—	—	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	23	—	2	336	9
Cotton, raw	29	34	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	5	150	4
Sisal	231	—	2	—	24	1	—	26	268	35	3	35	—	5	39	—	—	21	690	18
Hides	17	—	13	—	—	—	1	17	14	26	1	7	—	2	1	—	—	24	123	3
Skins	23	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	10	—	1	—	—	16	—	—	13	68	2
Wattle bark	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	3	4	1	27	—	—	7	49	1
Wattle extract ...	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	2	13	2	—	—	—	4	64	2
Wool	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	1
Sodium carbonate	—	17	10	—	—	54	1	—	—	—	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	28	211	5
Gold bullion ...	278	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	7
Other articles ...	70	14	20	20	2	—	92	7	2	13	4	2	—	1	51	89	3	50	440	12
Kenya Total ...	1,612	66	94	28	170	68	197	83	303	90	22	72	192	27	538	115	15	196	3,888	
Percentage of Kenya domestic exports ...	41	2	2	1	4	2	5	2	8	2	1	2	5	1	14	3	—	5	—	—

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

Principal Countries of Destination (Values to nearest £1,000).

Articles.	United Kingdom.	India.	Union of South Africa.	Zanzibar.	Canada.	Australia.	Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	Germany.	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.	France.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Japan.	Egypt.	United States of America.	Italian Somaliland.	Mozambique.	Other Countries.	Total.	Percentage of Uganda Domestic Exports.	
Coffee ...	6	—	101	—	52	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	17	48	—	—	36	113	381	9
Sugar (refined) ...	55	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	2
Tobacco and Cigarettes	7	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	35	1
Tin ore ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	80	2
Cotton (raw) ...	282	1,707	—	—	—	—	—	65	21	9	10	5	1,140	—	—	—	—	88	—	3,327	74
Sisal ...	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	11	1	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	29	—
Cotton seed ...	240	1	—	—	—	15	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263	6
Hides ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	13	5	8	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	45	1
Gold bullion ...	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	2
Other articles ...	60	7	4	7	—	—	7	2	1	6	8	1	1	1	5	1	—	11	—	122	3
Uganda Total ...	767	1,715	105	7	53	15	79	81	45	27	18	51	1,141	19	59	1	36	248	—	4,467	—
Percentage of Uganda domestic exports ...	17	38	2	—	1	—	2	2	1	1	—	1	26	1	1	—	1	6	—	—	—
Kenya and Uganda Total	2,379	1,781	199	35	223	83	276	164	348	117	40	123	1,333	46	597	116	51	444	—	8,355	—
Percentage of combined domestic exports ...	29	21	2	—	3	1	3	2	4	1	1	2	16	1	7	1	1	5	—	—	—

Comparative details of the main domestic products are as follow :—

KENYA, 1936

	Unit of Quantity.	1934. Quantity.	Value. £	1935. Quantity.	Value. £	1936. Quantity.	Value. £
(a) <i>Cotton.</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Centals ...	11,748	28,483	28,419	76,326	58,152	149,789
Uganda produce ...	" ...	1,142,568	2,927,796	1,012,968	2,822,739	1,285,392	3,326,879
(Average value per cental) ...			£2 11s. 3d.		£2 15s. 8d.		£2 11s. 9d.
(b) <i>Cotton seed.</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Ton ...	291	694	1,202	3,210	1,066	2,867
Uganda produce ...	" ...	35,689	85,947	50,685	135,779	85,762	263,180
(Average value per ton) ...			£2 8s. 2d.		£2 13s. 7d.		£3 1s. 3d.
(c) <i>Coffee.</i>							
(1) <i>Hulled.</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Cwt. ...	117,459	485,521	341,642	916,574	391,556	951,838
Uganda produce ...	" ...	153,556	292,205	125,689	230,950	228,674	381,158
(Average value per cwt.) ...			£2 7s. od.		£2 9s. 1d.		£2 3s. od.
(2) <i>Parchment.</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Cwt. ...	—	—	213	451	336	687
Uganda produce ...	" ...	602	1,004	—	—	—	—
(Average value per cwt.) ...			£1 13s. 4d.		£2 2s. 4d.		£2 os. 11d.
(3) <i>Unhulled (cherry).</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Cwt. ...	9,300	6,238	16,217	12,771	16,683	15,002
Uganda produce ...	" ...	140	104	17	26	109	86
(Average value per cwt.) ...			£0 13s. 5d.		£0 15s. 9d.		£0 18s. od.
(d) <i>Maize.</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Cwt. ...	439,958	104,754	1,198,605	184,965	1,452,380	233,371
Uganda produce ...	" ...	55	14	4	1	—	—

	Unit of.	1934.		1935.		1936.	
		Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
(e) <i>Ghee.</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Cwt.	2,927	7,951	4,532	11,638	3,965	11,367
Uganda produce ...	"	19	53	3	7	7	24
(f) <i>Sugar (refined).</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Cwt.	72,735	57,511	83,923	52,017	125,656	74,694
Uganda produce ...	"	294,685	240,593	253,951	168,358	180,652	90,127
(g) <i>Tea.</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Cwt.	22,115	112,062	45,108	217,047	67,099	335,690
Uganda produce ...	"	247	1,427	338	1,894	736	4,087
(h) <i>Tobacco (unmanufactured).</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Lb.	3,364	73	438	8	—	—
Uganda produce ...	"	912,346	26,307	479,220	15,705	228,284	8,058
(i) <i>Timber.</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Cub. ft.	76,098	15,015	89,019	16,333	106,649	21,105
Uganda produce ...	"	31,611	8,204	17,816	4,556	23,578	4,637
(j) <i>Sesame seeds.</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Ton	1,529	16,162	1,959	20,917	2,407	27,856
Uganda produce ...	"	1,375	14,264	1,620	17,629	1,551	19,227
(k) <i>Sisal.</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Ton	24,016	311,371	32,136	423,112	34,746	690,459
Uganda produce ...	"	—	—	574	8,746	1,451	29,179

(l) *Hides (dry and dry salted).*

(1) *Sun-dried.*

Kenya produce	...	Cwt.	...	80,618	125,428	54,340	86,111	28,317	57,944
Uganda produce	...	„	...	13,432	22,705	12,070	22,542	19,024	40,543

(2) *Shade-dried.*

Kenya produce	...	Cwt.	...	20,033	43,122	26,344	57,427	24,145	65,536
Uganda produce	...	„	...	2,604	4,590	2,006	3,655	1,918	4,368

(m) *Skins (sheep and goat).*

Kenya produce	...	No.	...	979,585	26,089	1,190,251	35,849	1,794,060	67,137
Uganda produce	...	„	...	83,399	1,937	132,797	4,642	413,907	14,172

(n) *Ivory.*

Kenya produce	...	Cwt.	...	368	10,393	328	10,377	270	7,954
Uganda produce	...	„	...	453	12,736	588	18,440	661	19,372

(o) *Gold bullion.*

Kenya produce	...	Oz. troy	...	14,759	69,422	27,556	164,997	46,799	278,796
Uganda produce	...	„	...	6,621	36,618	6,012	34,905	14,725	94,527

KENYA, 1936

Inter-Territorial Trade.

In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually the whole of which passes via Kenya either in transit to or from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce exists. During 1936, the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £213,108, as compared with £167,356 in 1935 and £151,648 in 1934, the principal commodities involved being soap, wheat meal and flour, maize meal and flour, beer, tea, coconut oil and aluminium hollow-ware. The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £196,769, as compared with £167,745 in 1935.

Under the Customs Agreement of 1927 the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is allowed, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya-Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1936 amounting to £932,553 (including specie valued at £236,045) and the total Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this Agreement reached a figure of £153,131. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £206,082 (including specie to the value of £143,410) the Customs duty involved being £14,551. Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £668,191.

Air Traffic.

Considerably increased use of the Customs aerodromes established at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu and Entebbe was made by aircraft on foreign service during the year and comparative figures are as follows:—

Year.	Landed.				Shipped.			
	No. of craft.	No. of passengers.	Value of cargo.	Included bullion value.	No. of craft.	No. of passengers.	Value of cargo.	Included bullion value.
1933	477	500	£18,692	£11,681	460	491	£109,572	£89,981
1934	577	572	21,480	12,819	517	541	172,942	158,867
1935	969	956	20,720	1,479	899	791	262,211	250,904
1936	1,104	1,080	75,807	63,283	1,001	775	490,944	483,539

Excise and Beer Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise duties between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the

Excise Duties Agreements Ordinance, 1931, and the Excise Duties Ordinance, 1935. The rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows:—

				<i>Shs. Cts.</i>	
Sugar ...	...	...	...	1	00 per cwt.
Tea ...	...	...	...	0	10 per lb.
Cigarettes ...	...	...	...	1	25 „
Manufactured tobacco ...	...	...	...	1	25 „
Beer ...	...	...	...	40	00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

Ivory.

Two sales by public auction of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were undertaken by the Customs Department during the year. The total weight of ivory sold was 66,075 lb. (Kenya 20,731 lb., Uganda 45,340 lb.) and the total amount realized was £20,444 (Kenya £6,772, Uganda £13,672).

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

An analysis made of the records of 500 registered domestic servants shows that the prevailing wage-rates are approximately as follows:—

				<i>Range.</i>	<i>Average.</i>
				<i>Shs. per month.</i>	<i>Shs. per month.</i>
Cooks ...	...	...	...	20 to 80	28/50
House boys ...	...	...	...	15 to 50	18
Dhobies ...	...	...	...	20 to 50	25
Kitchen boys ...	...	...	...	8 to 25	14
Garden boys ...	...	...	...	8 to 25	14
Nurses ...	...	...	...	20 to 60	34
Chauffeurs ...	...	...	...	25 to 100	30

The above figures refer to estimated ruling rates in 1934. There are no data available for 1936, but there is no reason to believe that wages have declined. Further and more definite figures will be available when an analysis of the Special Labour Return for October, 1936, has been completed. The figures are inclusive, rations being provided by the servants. The rates of wages paid to unskilled labourers varies from Shs.6 to Shs.14 per month, plus rations. The rate varies according to the class of work performed, e.g., underground workers in a mine would receive higher wages than those who work on the surface. These rates are considerably less than those which prevailed in 1929. Since Kenya first began to feel the force of the world depression in 1930, there has been a general downward tendency, which has also manifested itself in the wages of Europeans and Indians engaged in commerce, and in the remuneration of skilled labour generally.

Cost of Living.

Figures relating to the cost of living were collated by the Statistical Department annually from 1927 until 1933. At the end of the latter year, however, owing to the necessity for economy, the Department, as previously constituted, was abolished. Consequently index numbers showing the general trend of the commodity price-levels since then are not available.

The following table shows the approximate retail cost in Nairobi in December, 1936, of a number of the more common commodities:—

		Shs. C.s.
Bread	per lb.	35
Flour, 1st grade (imported)...	„	33
Flour, 1st „ (local)	„	22
Tea (imported)	„	3 53
Tea, 1st grade (local)	„	I 90
Tea, 2nd „ „	„	I 60
Tea, 3rd „ „	„	I 40
Sugar, white (local)	„	12
Jam (imported)	„	I 37
Jam (local)	„	I 35
Dried fruit	„	I 70
Coffee, ground, loose, 1st grade (local)	„	I 45
Coffee, „ „ 2nd „ „	„	95
Condensed milk (imported)...	per 14 oz. tin	80
Butter (local creamery)	per lb.	I 60
Butter (farm)	„	I 40
Cheese, 1st grade (local)	„	I 15
Eggs (native)	per doz.	60
Eggs (European)	„	I 43
Milk, fresh	per pint	30
Beef (average price)	per lb.	96
Pork (average price)	„	96
Mutton (average price)	„	92
Sea fish	„	78
Lake fish (approx. 1 lb. each)	„	51
Bacon (average price)	„	I 55

The minimum cost of accommodation, including food, in European boarding houses is £6 10s. per month.

As regards the cost of living for natives, the staple foodstuff is maize meal and the average consumption thereof approximately 2 lb. per day, the total cost being approximately Shs.3 per mensem. Other foodstuffs, including meat, beans, &c., also form part of the native diet, and the amount consumed by one native may be valued at roughly Shs.2 per mensem. As rations for labourers are provided by employers in kind, the natives themselves are not affected by fluctuations in the price. This does not apply to natives living in native reserves. Normally, these produce sufficient food for themselves and their families, but, during times of famine, foodstuffs have to be purchased.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The Education Department, in addition to its Administration section, comprises the following four sections:—

European Education,
Indian and Goan Education,
Arab Education, and
African Education.

(i) The Administration, which controls all Government schools, carries out all school inspections and conducts external examinations held in the Colony, consists of the Director of Education, the Chief Inspector of Schools and four Inspectors of Schools, together with the Head Office staff. The Inspectors of Schools are stationed in Nairobi, Mombasa and near Kisumu.

(ii) European education is carried out in the Government schools by 60 European Education Officers and 13 Matrons.

(iii) In the Government Indian schools there are two European principals employed in the secondary schools and 110 Indian Education Officers.

(iv) The Arab schools at the Coast are staffed by four European Education Officers and 26 Arab and Swahili teachers.

(v) In the Government African Schools and training institutions there are 28 European Education Officers, 13 European Technical Instructors and 135 African teachers and instructors.

The cost of the various sections in 1936 was as follows:—

	£
Administration	11,244
European Education	46,529
Indian and Goan Education	37,341
Arab Education	5,194
African Education	70,154
Extraordinary	50
Total	<u>170,512</u>

Included in this expenditure were grants-in-aid to private schools amounting to £47,350. Revenue amounted to £25,879, reducing the total net expenditure on education to £144,633.

Twenty Local Native Councils made grants to Government and mission schools on account of African education amounting to £13,658 and they received a total fee revenue from the Government Schools of £690.

Organization.

Four Advisory Councils for European, Indian, Arab and African Education respectively, appointed under the Education Ordinance, 1931, advise on matters of policy and of major

importance, and every Government European and Indian school has its own school committee. In African Education nine District Education Boards have now been established under the District Education Boards Ordinance, 1934, in the more densely populated districts. In this manner valuable assistance in framing and giving effect to educational policy is secured from Administrative and other Government officials and also from members of the public of all races.

European Education.

The average number of pupils at school in 1936 was:—

		<i>No. of schools.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total pupils.</i>
Government Primary schools	...	10	431	429	860
Government Secondary schools	...	2	134	120	254
Private schools	... ..	22	307	424	731
		—	—	—	—
Total	... ..	34	872	973	1,845
		—	—	—	—

Of the above pupils, 960 were boarders, 495 in Government schools and 465 in private schools.

The two Government secondary schools are the Prince of Wales School, Kabete, for boys and the Girls Secondary School, Nairobi. Of the Government primary schools those at Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret and Kitale have boarding sections for both boys and girls.

Three of the private schools are large day and boarding schools taking girls up to School Certificate standard; three are schools preparing young boys for entrance to home public schools or to the Prince of Wales School and many of the remaining private schools specialize in catering for the needs of small children.

Indian and Goan Education.

The number of Indian pupils at school in 1936 was as follows:—

			<i>No. of schools.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total pupils.</i>
Government	... ..	...	13	2,805	589	3,394
Aided	... ..	...	51	1,188	2,128	3,316
Unaided	... ..	...	9	438	79	517
			—	—	—	—
Total	... ..	...	73	4,431	2,796	7,227
			—	—	—	—

Of these, two Government schools and one aided school are of secondary standard, taking the Cambridge Junior and School Certificate examinations.

There are two aided Goan schools in Nairobi and Mombasa respectively. The total attendance in 1936 was 273 (138 boys and 135 girls). One aided Catholic school in Nairobi and a second in Mombasa also admit Asian children. The combined rolls at these schools amounted to 357 pupils (159 boys and 198 girls).

Arab Education.

Five schools are classified as Government Arab schools, namely, the Coast Secondary School at Shimo la Tewa, which has reached the stage of the Cambridge Junior Examination, the Arab School, Mombasa, the Ali bin Salim School, Malindi, a village school at Mambrui and a night school at Lamu. The average number of pupils at these schools was 493 (473 boys and 20 girls). In addition there are numerous private Koran schools at the Coast, the pupils of which are not at present included in educational statistics.

African Education.

The following was the number of pupils in attendance at Government schools and institutions in 1936:—

			<i>No. of schools.</i>	<i>Boys and men.</i>	<i>Girls and women.</i>	<i>Total pupils.</i>
Jeanes School	...	...	1	49	36	85
Native Industrial Training Depot	...	...	1	335	—	335
Primary schools	...	...	11	1,305	—	1,305
Village schools	...	...	38	2,717	78	2,795
			—	—	—	—
Total	...	...	51	4,406	114	4,520
			—	—	—	—

All pupils in the Government primary schools were boarders with the exception of 137 in one school.

Sixteen missionary societies conducted schools as shown in the table below:—

			<i>No. of schools.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total pupils.</i>
Elementary schools	...	...	1,397	62,467	30,912	93,379
Primary schools	...	...	40	1,895	192	2,087
Secondary schools	...	...	2	176	—	176
			—	—	—	—
Total	...	...	1,439	64,538	31,104	95,642
			—	—	—	—

The two secondary schools are the Alliance High School, Kikuyu and the Catholic High School, Kabaa, both of which prepare pupils for the entrance examination to Makerere College, Uganda.

Thirty-five of the schools included in the above figures were girls' boarding schools with a total average roll of 1,331 boarders.

Examinations.

The following pupils from Kenya schools passed external examinations in 1936:—

Cambridge Junior.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>		<i>Goans and Indians.</i>		<i>Arabs.</i>	
	<i>Entered.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Entered.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Entered.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>
1929	51	23	38	20	—	—
1930	47	25	47	21	—	—
1931	43	15	90	58	—	—
1932	44	26	109	52	—	—
1933	58	46	104	64	6	3
1934	48	31	143	56	5	3
1935	20	15	181	77	4	1
1936	46	34	205	107	4	1

*Cambridge School Certificate.**

1929	9	6	—	—	—	—
1930	16	6	—	—	—	—
1931	20	14	—	—	—	—
1932	20	14	—	—	—	—
1933	26	15	—	—	—	—
1934	38	28	5	—	—	—
1935	25	23	4	3	—	—
1936	36	29	5	2	—	—

* A pass with the necessary credits gives London Matriculation exemption.

London Matriculation Examination.

1929	—	—	16	4	—	—
1930	—	—	29	5	—	—
1931	—	—	21	14	—	—
1932	—	—	14	8	—	—
1933	—	—	50	28	—	—
1934	—	—	41	24	—	—
1935	2	1	68	28	—	—
1936	1	—	79	13	—	—

Two Kenya African students passed the School Certificate Examination at Makerere College.

Welfare Institutions.

The Lady Northey Home for European children is maintained by public subscription and fees collected. A scheme is under consideration for utilizing and extending the training facilities so as to enable local probationers to work for a certificate.

The Lady Grigg Welfare Institutions for Indians and Africans continue to function successfully. Valuable service of a charitable and social nature is carried out by such bodies as the League of Mercy, the British Legion, the Salvation Army and the East Africa Women's League.

A seaside holiday camp for European children is held annually at Mombasa and is financed by voluntary contributions.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Posts.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department of the combined territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika provides telegraphic and telephonic communications by land line, cable and wireless and mail services, internal, overseas and air for the extensive areas which fall within the East African Postal Administration.

Financial.

The financial operations of the Department have again been satisfactory, the excess of cash revenue over recurrent expenditure in respect of Kenya being £64,849. The cash revenue amounted to £198,877 and the recurrent expenditure to £134,028.

Mail Matter.

The volume of mail matter dealt with in Kenya amounted to 13,531,600 articles (letters, postcards, book and sample packets, circulars, etc.), as compared with 13,366,000 in 1935, and includes air mail postings. Details of the latter class of business for the past two years are as follows:—

						<i>Number of letters and postcards.</i>
1935	...	...	...	...	...	1,159,300
1936	...	...	...	...	...	1,251,800

The increase is almost entirely in respect of air mail letters despatched to places in the British Empire.

Operation of Mail Services.

Internal Surface.—Throughout the year, these services were carried out in an efficient manner, delays being negligible. A new motor mail service between Kisumu and Kitale was operated from the 16th November.

Overseas, Ocean.—Mail services by this means of transmission were maintained efficiently. The number of mail despatches remained the same as for 1935, viz., 70, and the number received amounted to 56. The average time in transit between Mombasa and London was one day longer than in 1935, being 19 days.

Air Mails.—With the exception of certain unavoidable delays due to adverse climatic conditions during the last three months of the year, the Trans-African air mail service was operated with satisfactory regularity by Imperial Airways, Ltd. Additional services to other countries in Africa, east and west of Khartoum, became available during the year through the same company and the Ala Littoria Company (Italian).

Messrs. Wilson Airways, Ltd., maintained a regular coastal feeder service between Nairobi-Mombasa-Tanga-Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam and also a service in the Victoria Nyanza area—Lolgorien-Kisumu-Musoma-Mwanza and Geita, to and from Nairobi.

Subsidiary services—Air.—The air mail service is used not only for the transport of correspondence but in addition for parcels and money orders. During the year 5,915 parcels were posted in the Colony for internal, Empire or South African destinations and 3,993 were received. The air mail money order service was extended to South Africa on the 1st January, 1936, the existing services with Great Britain and India being continued as hitherto. The total volume of business substantially increased compared with 1935. The figures for 1936 were as follows:—

Number of Orders issued	...	...	...	3,954, value £31,783
Number of Orders paid	...	...	...	195, value £1,530

Parcels.

The number of parcels of all types handled, ordinary, cash on delivery and air mail, was 151,242, an increase of 6 per cent. compared with the previous year's total. The number of cash on delivery parcels handled was 9,425.

Money Orders.

This service, which is conducted through the medium of the surface and air post and also by telegraph, showed increases in number and value of orders issued and paid compared with 1935, the comparative position being:—

			<i>Issued.</i>		<i>Paid.</i>	
			<i>No.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
				£		£
1936	...	...	26,471	144,099	17,188	78,967
1935	...	...	23,679	127,076	16,246	73,592

Postal Orders.

In this class of business, a slight increase was also reflected. The figures are as follows:—

			<i>Issued.</i>		<i>Paid.</i>	
			<i>No.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
				£		£
1936	...	...	76,127	43,618	29,908	15,083
1935	...	...	75,408	42,985	29,088	13,754

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Traffic.—Inland telegrams transmitted showed a substantial increase over the figures for the previous year, 315,900 being handled as compared with 284,000, in 1935, an increase of 11 per cent. External telegrams numbered 124,300 and telegrams to and from Great Britain numbered 51,100, of which 41,100 were transmitted by the Kenya Radio. Inland Greetings telegrams containing standard texts were introduced, at a reduced rate of 50 cents per telegram, as from the 15th October.

Telephones.—The number of trunk calls made during 1936 was 122,460 as compared with 121,000 in the previous year.

Engineering Section.

Telephones.—Work was begun on three new trunk services, viz.:—

Nakuru—Kisumu.

Kisumu—Kisii.

Kisumu—Kakamega.

The following short trunk circuits from the Nairobi Exchange were built and brought into service during the year:—

Nairobi—Kabete.

Nairobi—Kiambu.

Nairobi—Ngong.

The radio telephone service to Great Britain from all telephone exchanges connected to the main trunk system in Kenya was inaugurated during the year and later extended to the continent of Europe. The service represents the successful outcome of considerable preparatory work by Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

There has been a steady demand for telephones during the year. The number in use at the end of 1936 was:—

Direct Exchange connections	...	...	...	...	1,913
Internal Extensions	...	...	...	...	1,020
External Extensions	...	...	...	...	342
Private Wires	...	...	...	...	61

Telegraphs.—The internal routes in Kenya were subjected to considerable overhauling, and on certain sections wooden poles were replaced by iron.

The main cable between Mombasa and the main land at Likoni was again repaired by replacing a faulty section with a completely new length of cable.

Overseas telegraph communication is carried out by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., by means of a submarine cable from Mombasa and the wireless station at Nairobi working direct with England. At Mombasa a 24 hours' service is operated by the company from the Coast wireless station.

Land-line communication with South Africa is also available.

The pole route mileage in the Colony, carrying telephone and telegraph wires, is 2,767 miles and the length of wire is 16,724 miles.

Broadcasting.

The local broadcasting service, operated from the capital, Nairobi, by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., under licence and without cost to the Colony, maintained regular daily lunch time and evening programmes. The station transmits on wavelengths of 350 metres and 49·5 metres simultaneously.

Satisfactory results were also obtained by listeners to many programmes broadcast from overseas.

The number of current licences at the end of the year was 1,917 and the total fees collected on behalf of the operating company amounted to £3,325. Of this sum the Department retained £278. The corresponding figures for 1935 were 1,568, £2,784 and £252. There were 68 dealers' licences, as compared with 53 in the previous year.

Roads.

Although it became evident that the depression of the past few years was giving place to a brighter outlook there was no expansion possible in the programme of work for 1936. All roads were, however, maintained in very fair condition, and as is usual, a fair amount of improvement was effected in certain areas. In certain cases the provision of extra funds was necessitated to make good the damage caused by the abnormal rainfall which occurred in the early months of the year. In other cases roads were temporarily closed under the Roads Protection Ordinance.

The policy of maintaining main roads through the agency of District Councils was extended during the year in three more districts. There are now four District Councils undertaking maintenance of main roads, and negotiations were in progress at the end of the year for the main roads out of Nairobi to be similarly dealt with.

As it is evident that the use of only locally obtainable materials for the hard-surfacing of roads must give way to the use of other more durable materials, further experiments on asphaltic strip construction were made during the year. It is obvious that with such a large mileage of roads the cheapest feasible means of obtaining a durable running surface must be found.

Funds for the construction of roads in mining areas were obtained from the Colonial Development Fund, and construction on five of these roads was in progress at the end of the year.

The various statutory Local Government bodies are responsible for roads in the main towns and in the greater portion of the settled areas. The remaining roads are under direct control of the Public Works Department, whose recurrent expenditure on this item amounted to £56,828, an increase of £535 on the expenditure in 1935, with capital expenditure of £4,951 from revenue, £1,219 from loan funds and £32,895 from Colonial Development Fund.

Harbours.

The total tonnage (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour during the years 1935 and 1936 are given below. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Soda Company's pipe-line, nor soda exported from that Company's pier. Coal imports are shown separately.

COAL IMPORTS.

1935.	1936.
92,146 tons.	91,641 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OTHER THAN COAL.

Year.			<i>Imports.</i> <i>B/L tons.</i>	<i>Exports.</i> <i>B/L tons.</i>	<i>Total.</i> <i>B/L tons.</i>
1935	...	...	355,697	482,797	838,494
1936	...	...	404,896	592,487	997,383

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port for the year 1936, as compared with 1935, is summarized in the following statement:—

				1935.	1936.
Number of steamships	...	...	...	663	701
Net tonnage of steamers	...	...	...	2,090,134	2,192,588
Imports—B/L tons	...	...	...	446,856	486,603
Exports	...	...	...	511,565	603,857
Passengers landed:—					
European	...	...	...	6,221	6,704
Non-European	...	...	...	13,586	15,247
Passengers embarked:—					
European	...	...	...	6,265	6,770
Non-European	...	...	...	11,518	12,831

Shipping.

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya seaports during the year, as compared with 1935, was as follows:—

					1935.	1936.
Vanga	...	...	...	...	8,297	7,383
Funzi	...	...	...	...	6,435	8,559
Mombasa	...	...	...	...	4,226,808	4,454,912
Kilifi	...	...	...	...	6,864	5,053
Malindi	...	...	...	...	14,193	22,710
Lamu	...	...	...	...	53,990	65,732
Kipini	...	...	...	...	3,639	3,925

Railways.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £2,244,245 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 960,507 tons, as compared with £2,120,315 and 849,795 tons in 1935.

Passenger Traffic.—Revenue from passenger traffic showed an increase on 1935 figures. In 1936, 521,297 passenger journeys contributed a revenue of £170,227, while in 1935, 487,419 passenger journeys contributed a revenue of £158,962. The following table indicates the number of passenger journeys in the various classes, as compared with 1935:—

<i>Passenger journeys.</i>						
<i>Year.</i>		<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>2nd Class.</i>	<i>3rd Class.</i>	<i>Season Tickets.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1935	...	7,555	27,768	446,178	5,918	487,419
1936	...	8,144	30,139	475,794	7,220	521,297

The traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert, and on the River Nile, on which Administration services are maintained, is shown in the following table:—

					1935.	1936.
Earnings	...	...	...	...	£135,534	£143,677
Working expenditure	...	...	...	...	£64,896	£65,513
Tonnage carried	...	...	...	...	106,066	134,468

Fuel Consumption.—The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood and oil fuel on the railway during 1936, as compared with 1935:—

			1935.		1936.	
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
			£			£
Coal	...	71,156	77,920		85,564	92,284
Oil	...	543	1,630		503	1,672
Wood	...	125,021	40,658		132,003	42,039

On the lake steamers the figures were:—

			1935.		1936.	
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
			£			£
Oil	...	3,289	8,746		3,623	9,534
Wood	...	7,702	3,311		8,470	3,574

Railways and Harbours Working Results.—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1936 are shown in the following table:—

		<i>Railways.</i>	<i>Harbours.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		£	£	£
Earnings	...	2,527,158	459,433	2,986,591
Ordinary working expenditure	...	1,142,276	179,387	1,321,663
Surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure	...	1,384,882	280,046	1,664,928

Aviation.

Civil Aviation continued to progress during the year. Customs aerodromes exist at Kisumu, Nairobi and Mombasa, and twelve landing grounds are established for regular use. In addition, nineteen emergency landing grounds are maintained at various points, some of which are fit for use by all types of aircraft. There are seven licensed landing grounds maintained by municipal or private enterprise for regular use by the flying public, and approximately ten unlicensed privately owned landing grounds also exist.

Kenya is served by a twice-weekly air service between Great Britain and South Africa, operated by Imperial Airways (East Africa) Limited, which calls at Kisumu and Nairobi. A coastal air mail feeder service, linking Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar and Mombasa with Nairobi and the Empire Service, is operated by a local company, Wilson Airways, Limited. Scheduled mail and passenger-carrying services to mining and other areas are operated by local companies, which in addition undertake an increasing amount of taxi flying.

The value of cargo landed and shipped in 1936 by aircraft at Customs aerodromes was £566,751, including bullion.

Of the thirty civil aircraft registered in the Colony, twenty-one are owned by commercial companies. During the year twenty-one pilots' "A" licences were issued, eleven of the holders of which were trained "*ab initio*" under a subsidy scheme operated by the Aero Club of East Africa with some financial assistance from Government. Nineteen pilots' "A" licences were renewed during the year, eight of which were held by persons trained under the subsidy scheme.

On the 31st December, 1936, the following licences were current:—

Pilots "A" licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Pilots "B" licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ground Engineers licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Aerodrome licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Certificates of Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Certificates of Airworthiness	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The following banking institutions are established in the Colony:—

The National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu;

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitale, Nyeri, Kakamega and an agency at Nanyuki;

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with branches at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale and Kakamega.

Since 1910, the inculcation of thrift has been fostered by the Post Office Savings Bank. This bank is making a growing appeal to Africans, of whom 7,886 are now depositors. The increase in the number of African depositors during the year represented 60 per cent. of the increase in the total number of all classes of depositors. The sum of £422,611 is now on deposit to the credit of 19,723 persons.

In 1931, a Land and Agricultural Bank was inaugurated in terms of the Land Bank Ordinance, 1930, with a capital of £240,000. This capital was increased to £500,000 in 1933 and in 1936 a further £250,000 was provided, of which latter a sum of £100,000 was earmarked for administration under the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1936, the Land Bank acting as agents for the Government in carrying out the decisions of the Farmers' Conciliation Board appointed under that Ordinance. The Land Bank makes advances to farmers for specified purposes repayable over periods up to thirty years, on first mortgage security, charging interest at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Up to 31st December, 1936, the Bank had made 516 advances, aggregating £631,260. Under an amending Ordinance passed in 1934, provision was made for short-term loans and up to 31st December, 1936, 64 such advances aggregating £13,825, had been issued.

Currency.

The standard coin is the East African shilling (silver), with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations:—50 cents (silver) and 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation:—Shs. 10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10 and 5.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the Colony by local Currency Officers.

Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures legislation has application to the whole Colony and Protectorate, but in practice the staff now available confines technical supervision to the larger business centres. Any extension of such activities would necessitate an appreciable increase in the net cost of the services.

The pound, yard and gallon, identical with those used in Great Britain, are the standard weights and measures of the Colony, while the degrees of accuracy prescribed by enactment are similar to those required in the United Kingdom.

Weights, measures and instruments totalling 17364, were stamped, rejected or adjusted during the year. In addition, approximately 7,000 weights, measures and instruments were examined during visits of inspection. Prosecutions for infringements of the provisions of the Weights and Measures Ordinance were instituted in a number of instances, while revenue collected in fees for stamping and adjusting amounted to £400.

In order to provide for the introduction of a half-bushel measure of volume in Native Reserves, all Administrative and Agricultural Officers, with the exception of those stationed in the Coast Province, were appointed deputy inspectors under the Weights and Measures Ordinance, and distribution throughout the Reserves of measures verified and stamped under their supervision is being effected.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on services administered by it amounted to £300,418. Of this sum £216,022 was on account of revenue services provided for under Public Works Heads; £67,293 from various extra-departmental sources and £17,103 from loan.

The revenue collected by the Department amounted to £70,356.

The total expenditure on capital works undertaken by the Department amounted to £97,101 in direct charges, and of this amount £29,576 was obtained from revenue, £50,422 from the Colonial Development Fund, Royal Air Force and Military Extraordinary votes, and £17,103 from loan (inclusive of overhead charges).

The revenue expenditure was distributed as follows:—

	£
Buildings	10,569
Water and drainage	6,415
Roads and bridges	4,951
Miscellaneous works	7,641
	<hr/>
	£29,576

The expenditure on Colonial Development Fund, Royal Air Force and Military Extraordinary was:—

Colonial Development Fund:	£
Roads in mining areas	32,895
Perkerra Irrigation Scheme	382
Royal Air Force:	
Buildings, Nairobi Aerodrome	5,034
Military Extraordinary:	
Coast Defences, Mombasa	11,274
Parliamentary Grant:	
Athi River low-level bridge	837
	<hr/>
	£50,422

The loan expenditure was:—

Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£
								15,884
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,219
								<hr/>
								£17,103
								<hr/>

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa is a superior Court of Record and has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Courts of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya; the Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar Protectorates; Tanganyika Mandated Territory; and from His Britannic Majesty's Court for Ethiopia. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Judges and the Acting Judges for the time being of the Supreme Court of Kenya, the High Courts of Uganda, Nyasaland and Tanganyika, and His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar. During the year the Court held four ordinary sessions and one special session. The total number of appeals filed was 219, of which 56 were from Kenya.

The Courts operating in the Colony are as follows:—

(1) The Supreme Court sitting at Nairobi, Mombasa, and on circuit, in which the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges have been actively engaged.

(2) The Courts of the Resident Magistrates at Nairobi (two), Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu and Eldoret, presided over by legally qualified officers or by officers seconded from the Administration.

(3) The Courts of the First, Second and Third Class, presided over by Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners and District Officers.

(4) The Courts conducted by Liwalis, Cadis and Mudirs.

The Northern Frontier and Turkana Districts have been created special districts within the meaning of sections 14 and 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Officers-in-Charge of these Districts are the Officers specially authorized under the latter section. The District Commissioners in the Northern Frontier District have been given the powers of First Class Magistrates.

Courts.

The number of criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court aggregated 164, involving 227 charges against 209 individuals. These figures compare with 174 cases and 299 charges during 1935.

Of the total of 218 charges actually tried during 1936, 209 were against males and nine against females. There were 129 convictions, 42 acquittals and 47 discharges. The convictions were against four Europeans, two Asiatics and 123 natives, and the punishments imposed were:—

Fined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peremptory imprisonment			...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Whipping, with fine or imprisonment, or both						...	...	...	16
Whipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bound over or otherwise disposed of				...	...	...	...	...	4
Sentenced to death			...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Detained during Governor's pleasure					...	...	...	...	3
Detention camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Repatriated or committed to House of Detention						...	...	...	6

The number of civil cases filed in the Supreme Court during the year was 314, a decrease of 64 on the number for 1935. Probate and Administration causes numbered 183, as compared with 172 opened in 1935, and 45 Bankruptcy petitions were filed, as compared with 42 for the previous year. In addition two Trust causes were opened and 35 Divorce causes were filed.

There were 173 civil and criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 86 criminal revision cases and 707 confirmation cases.

During the year, 54,606 charges were brought in Subordinate Courts, an increase of 3,576 on the figures for 1935. These charges were disposed of as follows:—

Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,072
Acquittals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,820
Discharges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,714

This includes 574 charges brought against juvenile offenders, involving 536 convictions and 38 discharges.

Details of the sentences imposed are as follows:—

Fines	15,522
Detention camp in default of payment of fine or surety								15,190
Imprisonment in default of fine or surety							1,906	
Fine and detention camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Detention camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,722
Fine and peremptory imprisonment							554	
Peremptory imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,520
Whipping, with fine or imprisonment, or both							50	
Whipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
Whipping, with fine or detention camp, or both							10	
Bound over; cautioned; repatriated							6,007	
Other punishments; tax or compensation or wages paid; bail estreated	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,233
Detained pending Governor's orders							6	
Committed to prison for failure to find security	...	...					1
Total convictions	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,072

Police.

The Kenya Police.—The Kenya Police, composed of Africans, with a small percentage of Asiatic personnel, under the direction of European officers and subordinate officers, is distributed mainly throughout the settled and urban areas of the Colony and Protectorate.

Units of the Police Force, operating in certain municipal and district areas, are under the control of superior police officers or senior subordinate police officers, while, subsidiary to these units, there are police stations in settled and urban areas in charge of European or Asiatic subordinate officers.

African police are stationed in a few of the native reserves and Turkana, where they operate under the direct control of Administrative Officers, but the enforcement of law and order in most of the reserves is the responsibility of the local tribal police, to whom reference is made below. In addition, detachments of the Kenya Police Force are stationed in the Northern Frontier District; and a temporary increase of one Assistant Superintendent and 57 African ranks, sanctioned in 1935 in view of the additional duties in that district arising from the Italo-Abyssinian situation, was maintained throughout 1936.

Police detachments in the gold mining areas of the Colony at Kakamega, Gori River, Lolgorien and Bondo remained unaltered, and the police patrol, consisting of 18 African ranks established to preserve order on the borders of the Kisii-Lumbwa Native Reserves continued to operate throughout the year.

By reason of a tendency to lawlessness evinced by some of the Samburu tribesmen it was found necessary during the year to augment further the police post in the Samburu Reserve by a special police levy force, consisting of one European Assistant Inspector and 15 African ranks. This levy force was withdrawn at the close of the year.

Cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported to the police in settled and urban areas in 1936 totalled 4,609. Of that number, 4,458 were true cases, an increase of 107 true cases on the total of 1935. In 3,030 cases accused persons were charged with offences before Subordinate Courts or the Supreme Courts. In 2,701 cases convictions were recorded. The total stated value of property stolen was Shs.270,529, of which Shs.95,587, or 35 per cent. was recovered.

Tribal Police.—In the year 1927 the units of the Kenya Police Force stationed in native reserves were greatly reduced, in consequence of a decision by Government to inaugurate a system of village police, to be known as Tribal Police, and incorporate in that force the body of men previously known as Tribal Retainers. This class of subordinate native official was originally instituted to assist the Administration by the provision of

Of the above, females numbered 314 and juveniles 230. Of the latter, one was sentenced to five years, twelve to between one and five years, five to between three and twelve months, ten to three months and less, and 202 underwent sentences of caning only. Out of the total of juvenile offenders, sixteen had been previously convicted.

Seven cases of commuted death sentences came under the review of His Excellency the Governor, in three of which a recommendation that his clemency should be exercised was approved. As a consequence one convict is to be released after eleven years of imprisonment, one is to be released after seven years of imprisonment and the third on account of old age and infirmity was ordered to be released immediately. This latter order was made effective during February, 1937.

Health.—The general health of the prisoners was good, the percentage of prisoners on the sick list being 4·6. Despite the very considerable increase in the number of committals, the total number of deaths dropped from 60 in 1935 to 58 in 1936. Of these deaths, 38 were caused by pneumonia.

Administration.

Prisons.—The policy of concentrating all but very short-term convicts in the first and second class prisons, staffed by European officers of the Department, has been steadily pursued. As an outcome of this centralization it was possible to make arrangements with the Public Works Department to supply convict labour for work on the Fixed Defences at Mombasa. The convict establishment housed at the Railways and Harbours Quarry Camp near Nairobi was increased from 250 to 350 and that of the Nairobi Prison was kept up to full strength throughout the year by a system of transfers of short-term convicts from outlying stations in the Central Province. The new prison van was operated on this service.

Amongst other improvements brought into effect during the year were:—

(a) The special enlistment of African warder clerks and warder artisans;

(b) The introduction of convict overseers in the first class prisons of the Colony.

These overseers were personally selected by Superintendents and amongst other privileges were entitled to wear special convict uniform, live apart from the other convicts in a convict overseers mess, and earn 10 cents a day, which was credited to them and would be administered for their benefit on release by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committee.

(c) The formation of this latter committee.

The output of the Prison Industries was again increased, with a corresponding increase in revenue which for the first time exceeded £10,000. This is largely the outcome of the introduction of more rapid methods of production and more efficient control. The clerical side of the various industries was overhauled and brought up to date. Side by side with this, increased attention was paid to the desirability of obtaining employment for released convicts in the trades which they acquired during their incarceration.

Detention Camps.—During the year a scheme for the reorganization of the African staff was introduced into certain of the larger detention camps, with a view to the exercise of a more effective control over those detained. In consequence it was hoped that detention might be somewhat more of a deterrent and that at the same time the labour available might become more efficient and economic. By the end of the year the reorganization had been completed in nine camps and reports which have been received indicate that the scheme, within the limits of the small staffs at present available, has proved a success.

Approved schools.—The administration of the combined class I and III approved schools at Kabete has progressed satisfactorily and the application of Borstal principles to African juvenile offenders shows promise of good results. The fundamental principle on which the Kenya approved schools are conducted is that “ it is impossible to train men for freedom in a condition of captivity ”.

In September the purchase by Government of fifty acres at Dagoretti, with excellent buildings, was completed, and the site was gazetted as a class II approved school. After certain alterations have been made this school will be occupied early in 1937. The school at Kabete will then become a class III school only and the two institutions will be run separately, although the closest liaison will be maintained.

The number of inmates on the 31st December was 109. The average age of boys committed was 13·7 years, somewhat lower in fact than in the previous year.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Fifty-one Ordinances were passed during the year 1936. A summary of the more important enactments is given below.

No. VII.—*The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936*, brings the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1932, into line with international legislation regarding the importation and exportation of Indian hemp, resin obtained from the plant *cannabis sativa*, or any products of which *cannabis sativa* forms the base.

No. VIII.—*The British and Colonial Probates (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1936, amends the British and Colonial Probates Ordinance so as to provide for the recognition and resealing in Kenya, without any condition as to reciprocity, of probates and letters of administration obtained in any other part of the Empire.

No. IX.—*The Specific Loan Ordinance*, 1936, makes provision for raising a loan of £625,000 and such further sum as may be necessary to defray the expenses of issue.

No. XI.—*The Control of Fugitive Belligerents Ordinance*, 1936, establishes an internment camp for the fugitives of belligerent forces entering Kenya from across the frontier.

No. XV.—*The Ferries Ordinance*, 1936, empowers the Director of Public Works to enter into an agreement with any person for the operation of a ferry-boat service, and to prohibit any person, without the consent of the Director, operating a ferry-boat service within such area or areas as may be prescribed by the Director.

No. XVIII.—*The Farmers Assistance Ordinance*, 1936, makes provision for a system of short term agricultural relief in the Colony and follows, to a limited extent, the procedure adopted in New Zealand.

No. XIX.—*The Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Ordinance*, 1936, provides for the enforcement in the Colony of judgments given in foreign countries which accord reciprocal treatment to judgments given in the Colony, and for facilitating the enforcement in foreign countries of judgments given in the Colony.

No. XXIII.—*The Alteration of Time Ordinance*, 1936, introduces, with effect from the 1st January, 1937, a standard time of two and three-quarter hours fast on Greenwich mean time. The same standard time has been adopted in Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar.

No. XXIX.—*The Savings Bank Ordinance*, 1936, replaces the existing legislation on the subject with a Bill drafted by a committee appointed by the Secretary of State to examine the system of savings banks established in the Colonies.

No. XXX.—*The Evidence Act (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1936, amends the law of evidence consequent upon the decision of the House of Lords in the case of Woolmington versus the Director of Public Prosecutions.

No. XXXI.—*The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1936 (a) repeals the section of the Penal Code which established the presumption that killing is murder; and (b) brings the law of the Colony into line with that of the United Kingdom and into conformity with the rules contained in an International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeit Currency signed at Geneva in 1929.

No. XXXII.—*The United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Ordinance*, 1936, is based on a model submitted by the Secretary of State and replaces the existing system of registration of designs under which registration in the Colony was dependent upon registration in England.

No. XXXIII.—*The Fugitive Offenders (Pursuit) Ordinance*, 1936, enables the police of adjoining British territories in hot pursuit of an offender to cross the frontier and arrest the offender within certain areas to be defined by the Governor-in-Council. It is anticipated that the power given by this Ordinance will be particularly useful in regard to cattle thefts near the Kenya-Tanganyika border.

No. XXXV.—*The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1936, gives effect to the provisions of a draft convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds, which was adopted by the International Labour Conference in June, 1935.

No. XXXVII.—*The Money Lenders (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1936, excludes from the operation of the Money Lenders Ordinance, 1932, all chattels transfers in which the interest provided for is not in excess of 9 per cent. per annum, and mortgages and charges upon immovable property, irrespective of whether or not the transactions referred to are effected with a money lender or not. It further provides that a money lender and a company must take out a licence in respect of every address at which he or it carries on business, and that not more than one partner in a firm of money lenders, consisting of two or more partners, need pay a licence fee in respect of that firm.

No. XXXIX.—*The Trading in Unwrought Precious Metals (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1936, legalizes the importation of bullion of a fineness exceeding that which is produced by gold mines in the Colony, in order to meet the demand among certain classes of the Indian community for refined gold to be wrought into ornaments—a form both of saving and adornment, with in some cases religious significance.

No. XLIV.—*The Mining (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1936, increases the period during which mining locations are tenable from five to ten years and reduces the renewal fee. The Wardens Court has been abolished and the Court of the Commissioner substituted therefor. The opportunity has also been taken to make verbal and phraseological amendments in the interests of clarity and in order to bring the Ordinance into closer relationship with actual conditions in the goldfields.

No. XLVI.—*The Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1936: (a) gives effect to the recommendation contained in the report of the special Commissioner, Sir Alan Pim, that natives under the age of eighteen years should not

be required to pay Poll Tax; (b) makes it clear that, if a native has more wives than huts he must pay a tax in respect of each wife, and if he has more huts than wives, he must pay a tax in respect of each hut; and (c) gives to the court power to remit the whole or any portion of the tax due if the defaulter proves that he is without sufficient means to pay.

No. XLIX.—The Education and Poll Taxes (Repeal) Ordinance, 1936, provides for the repeal of the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance (Cap. 52 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya) which was due to revive on the expiry at the end of 1936 of the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934, and also for the repeal of the European and Asiatic Education Tax Ordinance of 1926. This Ordinance anticipates the passing of Ordinance No. L, to which reference is made below, and other legislation to be enacted early in 1937, introducing alternative means of raising revenue.

No. L.—The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1936, provides for the payment of an annual poll tax by non-natives, and makes provision for the collection of such tax.

No. LI.—The Traders Licensing Ordinance, 1936, reduces the fees for trading licences to figures more in keeping with those in force before the enactment of the Licensing Ordinance, 1933.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FIVE YEARS ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1932	3,010,214	3,119,723
1933	3,121,497	3,168,035
1934	3,182,939	3,180,795
1935	3,304,026	3,252,784
1936	3,496,389	3,350,381

The above are gross figures. The nett figures are obtained by deducting a sum approximating to $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the expenditure total from both sides. This sum mainly consists of reimbursements from neighbouring territories in respect of joint services, from the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours in respect of loan interest and from other sources on account of services which are not a charge against the local revenues of the Colony. In consequence the annual accounts for 1936 show an actual net local revenue of £2,362,984 and an actual nett local expenditure of £2,216,976.

STATEMENT-OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1936,
PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

Public Debt.

<i>Floated.</i>	<i>Amount of issue.</i>	<i>Rate of Interest.</i>	<i>Price of Issue.</i>	<i>Redeemable.</i>	<i>Expenditure at 31st December, 1936.</i>
	£	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>per cent.</i>		£
1921 ...	5,000,000	6	95	1946-56	5,000,000
1927 ...	5,000,000	5	99½	1948-58	5,000,000
1928 ...	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,410,176
1930 ...	3,400,000	4½	98½	1961-71	3,113,853
1933 ...	305,600	3½	98½	1957-67	275,230
1936 ...	375,000	3	100	1956-61	183,741
	<u>£17,580,600</u>				<u>£16,983,000</u>

Sinking Fund.

Sinking Fund contributions of not less than 1 per cent. commence not later than three years from the date of issue.

The rate of contribution established in respect of each loan is 1 per cent.

Contributions to the sinking fund in respect of the 1936 Loan commence in October, 1939.

ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES.

Loan.	Capital Debt.			Annual Charges.						Total Annual Charges.
	Kenya Colony.	Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.	Total Public Debt.	Kenya Colony.			Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.			
				Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	
1921 ...	£ 754,614	£ 4,245,386	£ 5,000,000	£ 45,277	£ 7,546	£ 52,823	£ 254,723	£ 42,454	£ 297,177	£ 350,000
1927 ...	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	250,000	50,000	300,000	300,000
1928 ...	659,669	2,840,331	3,500,000	29,685	6,596	36,281	127,815	28,404	156,219	192,500
1930 ...	2,233,909	1,166,091	3,400,000	100,526	22,339	122,865	52,474	11,661	64,135	187,000
1933 ...	305,600	—	305,600	10,696	3,056	13,752	—	—	—	13,752
1936 ...	375,000	—	375,000	11,250	3,750*	15,000	—	—	—	15,000
Total	4,328,792	13,251,808	17,580,600	197,434	43,287	240,721	685,012	132,519	817,531	1,058,252

* Commences October, 1939.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

<i>Liabilities.</i>			<i>Assets.</i>		
	£	Shs. cts.		£	Shs. cts.
Deposits ...	1,024,168	2 62	Investments ...	724,595	16 20
Drafts ...	3,728	15 30	Advances ...	356,815	13 97
Loan Funds, un- spent balances	597,600	7 42	Suspense ...	372	14 05
Excess of assets over liabilities	404,888	19 52	Cash ...	948,602	0 64
	<u>£2,030,386</u>	<u>4 86</u>		<u>£2,030,386</u>	<u>4 86</u>

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND THE YIELD OF EACH.

1936.

	£
Customs Revenue ...	775,011
Hut and Poll Tax (Native) ...	544,897
Non-Native Poll Tax ...	75,091
Petrol Tax ...	62,791
Estate Duty ...	11,108
European Education Tax ...	11,378
Asiatic Education Tax ...	13,783
Entertainment Tax ...	5,753
	<u>£1,499,812</u>

EXCISE AND STAMP DUTIES.

1936.

	£
Stamp Duties, various Revenue purposes ...	60,659
Beer, Excise Duty ...	5,801
Sugar, Excise Duty ...	11,906
Tea, Excise Duty ...	5,037
Tobacco and Cigarettes, Excise Duty ...	4,884
	<u>£88,287</u>

Customs Tariff.

There have been no alterations in Customs and Excise Management and Tariff legislation during the year.

Native Hut and Poll Tax.

Rate.—The rate of hut and poll tax imposed under the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934, was prescribed at Shs.12 in

1936, except for the members of the following tribes residing in the areas named, who paid at the rates shown below:—

<i>Tribe.</i>					<i>District.</i>				<i>Rate. Shs.</i>
Meru and Tharaka	...	...	...	...	Meru	...	...	...	8
Emberre	...	...	...	...	Emberre Location, Embu.	...	...	...	8
					District	...	...	...	8
Kamba	...	...	...	...	Kikumbulio Location, Mach-	...	...	...	9
					akos District	...	...	...	9
Kamba	...	...	...	...	Kitui	...	...	...	9
Masai	...	...	...	...	Masai	...	...	...	10
North Kamasia	...	...	...	...	Baringo	...	...	...	6
South Kamasia	...	...	...	...	Baringo	...	...	...	6
East Suk	...	...	...	...	Baringo	...	...	...	10
Njemps	...	...	...	...	Baringo	...	...	...	10
Elgeyo	...	...	...	...	Elgeyo-Marakwet	...	...	...	8
Marakwet	...	...	...	...	Elgeyo-Marakwet	...	...	...	8
Duruma	...	...	...	...	Digo	...	...	...	6
Digo	...	...	...	...	Digo	...	...	...	10
Giriamia	...	...	...	...	Bamba, Chakama, Shakahola, Sameta, Koromi, Kesikicha, Mzungu, Adu Giriamia, Aduwasanye, Dagamra, Marikaano and Mangea Locations, Kilifi District	...	...	...	8
					Elsewhere in Kilifi District	...	...	...	10
Galla, Pokomo, Boni, Nyika, Shambara.					Tana River	...	...	...	10
Galla, Boni, Sanye, Kore, Shambara.					Lamu	...	...	...	10
Turkana	...	...	...	...	Turkana	...	...	...	3
West Suk	...	...	...	...	Turkana	...	...	...	8
Ndigiri, Il Mwesi, Mukogodo	...				North Nyeri	...	...	...	8

Section 3 of the Northern Frontier Poll Tax Ordinance, 1930, empowers the Governor to order that the poll tax prescribed under section 4 shall be paid by the tribesmen of any tribe which is ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier District. The Governor has power to reduce the amount of the tax payable by the natives of any specified area, and in certain districts temporary reductions have been made.

Method of Assessment.—A tax at the prescribed rate is payable on each hut (dwelling house) owned or occupied by the taxpayer.

The age of liability for payment of poll tax was raised from 16 to 18 years by the Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, and the Northern Frontier Province Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936. A poll tax at the prescribed rate is now payable by all able-bodied male natives of the apparent age of 18 years or over who are not liable to pay the hut tax.

Hut and poll tax is collected mainly by District Officers, assisted in the more advanced areas by the Headmen. The taxpayer is given a receipt in the form of a hut or poll tax ticket for each tax paid; at the same time, the payment is noted in the register of taxpayers. During 1936 a system was introduced, designed to assist individuals to accumulate their tax by means of stamps, known as Kodi Stamps. Revenue stamps, similar in size and shape to postage stamps, have been printed. They bear a special design and are of the denomination of Sh.1. These stamps are for sale at all post offices, Administrative offices and certain other centres, and are purchasable in bulk by large employers of labour. At the time of the tax census, natives liable to pay are issued with a tax stamp collection card which is endorsed with the native's name and certain particulars. The design of the card provides separate spaces for affixing twelve stamps, representing a sum equivalent to one hut or poll tax. At any time at which a contributor has completed his total of twelve stamps, or when he is prepared to hand in a sum of money representing the cash difference between the number of stamps already affixed and the amount due on the card, he is entitled to a tax receipt in respect of one hut or poll.

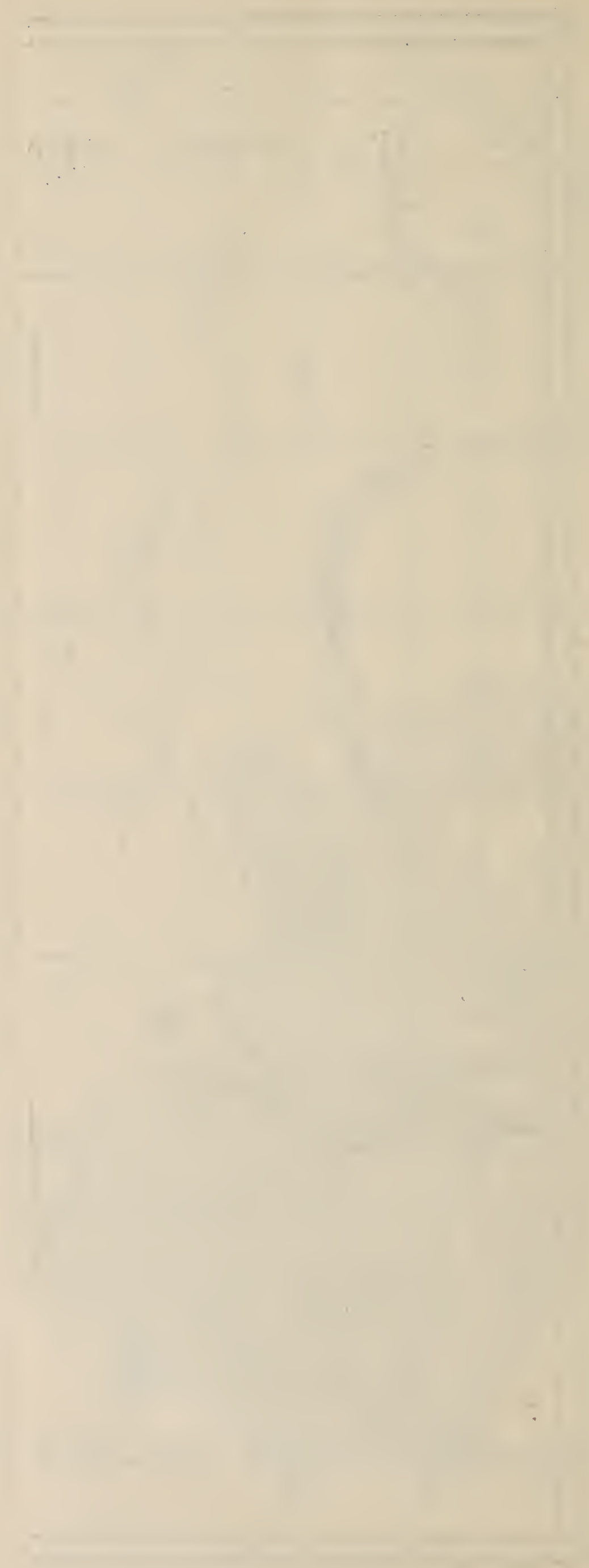
Yield.—The yield of native hut and poll tax in 1936 amounted to £544,897.

APPENDIX.

List of Selected Publications.

- Annual Reports of the several Government Departments. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.
- Blue Book. Annually. 10s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.
- Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs of Kenya Colony. 5s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.
- Closer Union in East Africa. Correspondence arising from Report of Joint Select Committee. Cmd. 4141. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1932. 1s.
- Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa Law Reports. Annually. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.
- Early Days in East Africa. By Sir Frederick Jackson. Edward Arnold, 1930. 21s.
- Geological Report No. 4 (1936)—
Survey of No. 2 Mining Area, Kavirondo. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.
- Geological Report No. 5 (1936)—
Preliminary Report of No. 1 Area, North and Central Kavirondo. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.
- Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931.
Vol. I.—Report (H.L.184). 4s. 6d.
Vol. II.—Minutes of Evidence (H.L.29). £1 10s.
Vol. III.—Appendices (H.L.29). 4s. 6d.
- Kenya, from Chartered Company to Crown Colony. By C. W. Hobley. Witherby, 1929. 16s.
- Kenya Law Reports. Annually. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.
- Kenya Legislative Council Debates. Government Printer, Nairobi.
- Kenya without prejudice. By H. O. Weller. "East Africa." 1931. 5s.
- Law Relating to Customs (Revised up to 30th June, 1936). 2s. 6d. Government Printer, Nairobi.
- Law Relating to Water (September, 1936). 2s. 6d. Government Printer, Nairobi.
- Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa. Cmd. 3573. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1930. 3d.
- Mining Laws, 1934. 6s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.
- Papers relating to the Question of Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Colonial No. 57. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1931. 1s. 6d.
- Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon allegations of abuse and hardship in the collection of Non-Native Graduated Poll Tax and of Native Hut and Poll Tax. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.
- Report on Co-ordination of Transport in Kenya, Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory. By Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Osborne Mance. Government Printer, Nairobi. 1s.

- Report of the Commission Appointed to Enquire into and Report on the Financial Position and System of Taxation of Kenya. H.M. Stationery Office and Government Printer, Nairobi. 9s.
- Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa. Cmd. 3234. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1929. 6s.
- Report of Committee on Co-ordination of Transport in the Colony (August, 1936). 2s. Government Printer, Nairobi.
- Report of Committee on Reorganisation of Defence Forces of the Colony (July, 1936). 2s. Government Printer, Nairobi.
- Report of the Kenya Land Commission. Cmd. 4556. Evidence and Memoranda (3 vols.). Colonial No. 91. His Majesty's Stationery Office. £2 each volume.
- Report of the Kenya Land Commission. Cmd. 4556. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1934. 11s.
- Report on Native Taxation. By G. Walsh, C.B.E., and H. R. Montgomery, C.M.G. 2s. Government Printer, Nairobi.
- Statement of Conclusions of His Majesty's Government in United Kingdom as regards Closer Union in East Africa. Cmd. 3574. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1930. 4d.
- The Vanishing Tribes of Kenya. By Major G. St. J. Orde Browne (Seeley Service, 1925). 21s.
- Underground Water Resources of Kenya. 1934. By H. L. Sikes. 5s. Government Printer, Nairobi and Crown Agents for the Colonies.
- White Man's Country. By Elspeth Huxley. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, 1935. 2 Vols.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

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A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

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EMPIRE SURVEY

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The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps

[Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

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Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937

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Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

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[Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

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Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

[Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

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[Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

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H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

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Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

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Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.